

about 50,000 specimens. With the exception of the Unionidae, which are packed, the collection is arranged in eleven cabinets of 130 drawers with 50 trays set in. The land shells are represented by over 4,000 and the marine univalves by over 5,700 species. Mr. Button specialized on the Cypraeidae and this family is largely represented both in species and in number of specimens. He published a number of notes on the rarer species of *Cypraea* and *Trivia* in THE NAUTILUS, vols. 19, 21 and 22.

Mr. Button was interested in music and a member of several orchestras. He was also active in Masonic circles. He is survived by a widow and three daughters.—C. W. J.

THE BOSTON MALACOLOGICAL CLUB

The Boston Malacological Club has held its regular meetings during the past season, on the evening of the first Tuesday of the month, from October to May inclusive, at the Library of the Boston Society of Natural History.

The membership list continues at about forty, a few resignations having been offset by the acquisition of new members.

The speakers have, with one exception, been members of the Club. Two papers were given by Mr. William J. Clench, the president, one dealing with collecting fresh water forms in Kentucky, the other with a recent trip to Cuba, richly rewarded, as the land forms are so abundant there.

Mr. Arthur F. Gray, the Club's former president, described collecting both recent and fossil shells in Bermuda, Mr. Charles W. Johnson spoke on distribution and variation with a paper on New England limpets, and from Dr. Joseph C. Bequaert, the Club heard an account of the recent Harvard Expedition to western and central Africa.

Other meetings were devoted to the study of various families of marine shells, and one evening was given to a

talk by a non-member, Dr. Hubert L. Clark, who spoke on reef collecting on the little known Island of Tobago, West Indies.

The season's activities were brought to a close with the Annual Field Meeting, held on May 30th at Scituate, Mass., a small but enthusiastic band gathering at the life-saving station, to spend the afternoon on the stony beach, and the tract of marshland adjacent to it.

Fifteen species of living mollusks were observed, among the more interesting being *Petricola pholadiformis*, and *Zirphaca crispata*, which were dug out of the banks of an old marsh now nearly covered with a deposit of stones. Unusually large specimens of *Ilyanassa obsoleta*, the latter being present in enormous numbers in the marshy pools were also collected.

The gulls and sandpipers, a fine surf, and charming views to the landward added to the enjoyment of the trip.
—THEODORA WILLARD, *Secretary*.

NOTES

A PREDATORY POLYGYRA.—An adult *Polygyra multilincata* demonstrated the fact that in snails "herbivorous dentition" does not preclude carnivorous habits, which may even take a canibalistic turn. This snail was found under dead leaves in February, 1925, near Ann Arbor, Michigan, and placed in a terrarium in which several adult *Polygyra albolabris*, *P. monodon* and *Succinea* (sp.?) had been living amicably for some four months on a diet of leaf lettuce. Since no fatalities had been observed prior to the introduction of the *P. multilincata* my curiosity was aroused when I found fresh, empty *Succinea* shells lying in full view on top of the soil. Finally, I happened to look into the terrarium just after a victim had been seized. The